THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856. No. 69

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.,* 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.,* 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
Kght, K. N.
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up*. Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODELL.
April 23, 1856. 45—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE, [illegible] SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.
FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of
SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash*.

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILL[S]boro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—swtlstMJ.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor.
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swtf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[kin], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [Wm. A.] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[or]ough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[esto]wn; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[min]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

LAW NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BUSBEE & BATTLE, Attorneys at Law, will dissolve on the 1st day of July next, by limitation.
All persons indebted to them will make arrangements to settle on or before August Court, or the debts due will be thereafter collected, *speedily* and *effectually*.
QUENTIN BUSBEE,
KEMP P. BATTLE.
Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—tJ1.
☞ Register copy

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to	Portsmouth,	$ 2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

Pleasant Hill Male Academy.

SITUATED IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF HEALTH and plenty, in the Southwest corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its next session on Monday the 21st of July, 1856, under the care of the former principal, J. W. Shive, who hopes from past success and present prospects, not only to sustain, but to add to the present good reputation of our Academy.
Strict attention paid to morals. Board can be had without difficulty convenient to the Academy, for six dollars per month, including washing and lights.
Terms of Tuition:

Primary department,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.
MAJ. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH,
DR. B. A. SELLARS,
REV. SHUBAL EVANS,
DR. WM. A. COBLE,
} Board of Education.
June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

To R. Road Contractors.
Engineer's Office, W. N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, June 17, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C., until July the 15th, for the Graduation, Masonry, and Cross Ties for the remainder of the first Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, commencing at, and extending West from Statesville.
On the first 15 miles of this work there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.
Plans, Profiles, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th July.
JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.
61—swtd.

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.
The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.
Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	5 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	6 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive in	New York, (100 miles,)	6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.
Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.
For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.
Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.
L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
Norfolk, Va.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 8, 1856. 45—

From the Wilmington Journal.

The Speaking in Wilmington.

A very large assemblage of citizens congregated yesterday under the depot shed, at the Railroad.—Experience showed the prudence of having the speaking there, for the Court House could not have begun to accommodate the numbers who attended.

At a little before ten o'clock the bell rang, and shortly after, say ten minutes after ten, Mr. Gilmer commenced speaking. He seemed much worn, and for some reason, did not speak with his usual animation. He touched upon Free Suffrage, accusing Gov. Bragg of having been opposed to it in 1848, and insisted that he himself, was a better Free Suffrage man than the Governor; next alluded to his plan for passing the measure by amending it, saying that if he had been Governor of North Carolina, he could have passed, or had it passed very easily. Without his amendment the landed interest would be in danger. He next spoke of his course on internal improvement,—denied that he had been a sectional man further than his duty to a western constituency demanded. Next referred to the River-mouth improvement bills passed over the President's veto, and hoped that the day was not far distant when the mouth of the noble Cape Fear would be opened in spite of strait-laced Democracy.

Mr. Gilmer next alluded to the public lands and the influx of foreigners, who were crowding into these lands to the exclusion of native citizens.—Thought the influx ought to be stopped, as being likely to produce dangerous results. Thought that the giving of public lands to build railroads at the West was unjust and enured to the benefit of Northern politicians, who pocketed their millions and hurrahed for Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Fillmore, in Mr. Gilmer's opinion, had done much to secure the tranquility of the country by means of the compromise measures, and also by means of his efforts to have these measures recognised as a finality. Mr. Fillmore, he said, had appointed no man to office who was not a compromise man. Mr. Pierce, he said, had unsettled that state of things by appointing secessionists to office, and even, terrible to relate, a Catholic had been placed in his Cabinet. He had also appointed foreigners to high office. He thought that these appointments were wrong. He had all the respect in the world for Mr. Dobbin, but he did not approve of his being appointed to a cabinet office, because he thought his having made a speech in favor of secession ought to have prevented it. He also thought that General Foot ought to have been appointed from Mississippi instead of Jefferson Davis. He further thought that the present administration of the government was extravagant. The only nationality of the Democratic party was a common longing for the public plunder. The expenses were about seventy millions.

Mr. Gilmer read several extracts from Mr. Fillmore's recent speeches, also remarks approbatory of that gentleman's course in 1850, from Gen. Cass, Mr. Clay and others. He did not approve of the original Kansas and Nebraska bill, in which he discovered squatter sovereignty and a great many other things of a dangerous character.

These were the main points of Mr. Gilmer's speech. We could not see that he advanced one new idea, or departed in any way from the usual stereotyped newspaper talk of his party.

Gov. Bragg regretted much that his competitor would continue to misrepresent him. He demanded of Mr. Gilmer his authority for asserting that he, Gov. Bragg, was opposed to Free Suffrage in 1848.

[Here Mr. Gilmer replied that everybody in Mr. Bragg's county said so, and that the members from that county, friends of Mr. Bragg, had voted against it. Mr. Bragg demanded the name of one man who said so. Mr. Gilmer was silent. Mr. Bragg continued, stating that when he and his competitor were in Northampton county this thing had been brought up. One of the members alluded to had been there present and stated the facts. The question of Free Suffrage had not been discussed in the county canvass of that year, and the first words exchanged between Mr. Bragg and any of the members on that subject were after the latter had returned from Raleigh, when Mr. Bragg freely expressed his opinion that in voting against Free Suffrage they had given a wrong vote.]

Thus, said Gov. Bragg, I nail that charge to the counter as spurious coin. There let it stick.

As Governor, he had discharged his duty in recommending this measure, which he believed to be right and proper, and he would do so again. But Mr. Gilmer talked about what he could and would have done, and how easily he could have passed the measure by means of his amendment. It was simply necessary to show here, that when Mr. Gilmer did offer that amendment, it only got some ten or twelve votes, thus proving conclusively, that it had no sort of strength and that the Senate did not look upon it as either practicable or practical. The history of Mr. Gilmer's course was a record of uniform opposition to Free Suffrage, which would now be a part of the Constitution, had Mr. Gilmer voted for it at the time when he voted against it. If anybody asked him who defeated Free Suffrage, he would turn to his competitor and say "thou art the man." All the talk about Convention, amendments, etc., were well understood to have been only so many parliamentary modes of warfare upon the bill. It was hardly worth while now to go over Mr. Gilmer's votes, showing his position in direct opposition to the present basis—they were all on the record.—Neither did he deem it necessary to say much about his own position on the subject of internal improvements. That was before the public in his official communication to the Legislature, in which he recommended the extension of the N. C. Railroad east and west, and the extension of all the aid to other works that the credit of the State would permit. This is his position now.

In regard to the public lands and the emigration of foreigners, Mr. Gilmer and his darling Fillmore were at outs. Mr. Fillmore in his recent Newbury speech invited the oppressed of all nations to come here. He wanted them. Mr. Gilmer wanted to check their coming. Again, Mr. Gilmer talked very strong about the Illinois Central Railroad, for the building of which a large amount of public lands had been given. All he could say was that Mr. Fillmore did not seem to have the same holy horror of these things that Mr. Gilmer has, for Mr. Fillmore, the pet, the idol and the platform of the Know Nothing candidate for Governor is the very man who signed that very grant of land, by means of which Northern politicians pocket millions and hurrah for Franklin Pierce, as Mr. Gilmer says.

So far as improving the mouth of the Cape Fear is concerned, he felt as deep an interest in that as his competitor, or any body else. He had done all his position afforded him an opportunity of doing;—as Governor of the State he had signed a memorial to Congress on its behalf. He sincerely trusted that all the hopes of the people of Wilmington would be realized.

Mr. Gilmer had attacked the nationality of the Democratic party, and denounced that party as devoted to public plunder. One or two things might be said. Since Mr. Guthrie had presided over the Treasury Department no man could show the first dollar had passed out without legal warrant. There was no Galphin case—no Gardner case—no mixing up of cabinet officers with such things—no Tom Corwinism. There was no stealing like what there had been during Fillmore's administration. Look at the halls of Congress. What names stand side by side with the representatives of the South on any question involving the honor or the interests of the South? Northern Democrats. Against what party at the North are anti-slavery coalitions aimed? The Democratic party. What was the actual state of the case in regard to the Know Nothing party? Out of ninety-two members elected to Congress by that party North, eighty-five were Banks abolitionists. In 1855 they made a platform in Philadelphia, and because of an appearance of nationality in it, the councils at the North commenced spitting upon it. In February 1856 they got together again at Philadelphia and sponged out the 12th section, after having admitted the Edie or abolition delegation from Pennsylvania. They got up a sort of wishey washey affair known as the "verbiage" platform, but even then they could not stand together. The strength of the party North had gone and fused with the black Republicans to support Fremont or any body else to strike down the Democracy and the slave power, as they say. Fillmore is nowhere, and all sorts of opposition will be concentrated upon an anti-Southern ticket, avowedly such. Mr. Rayner had got a nomination from some fragment of an "American" convention at the North—he had written a letter in reply, in which he went for a combination of all the elements of opposition to the Democratic party, without regard to the question of slavery. Gov. Bragg asked Mr. Gilmer if he agreed with Mr. Rayner.—[Mr. Gilmer did not answer directly—"if he understood Mr. Rayner," etc.—Gov. Bragg—You understand my question, if you do not Mr. Rayner's position. Would you combine with any man or party, no matter what may be his or their opinions on the subject of slavery, to break down the Democratic party, provided such parties agreed with you on the subject of Americanism?—Mr. Gilmer remained silent.]

Mr. Gilmer said that Americans should rule America. Nobody said they should not and every body knew that they *did*. So far as he knew, there was but one man of foreign birth holding office in North Carolina, either under the general or State government—Little Paddy McGowan, and strangely enough, Mr. Gilmer, was one of the men who had this "foreigner" appointed to the little route agency he holds; but that was before the dark lantern had come out to enlighten the gentleman. In fact the number of foreigners who were candidates for office has always been small. Look at the halls of Congress and the State Legislatures and you will find that Americans do rule America. A man of foreign birth in such positions is unusual, and his presence is always traceable to some marked service.

Gov. Bragg defended Mr. Dobbin on the question of secession. He, Gov. Bragg, did not care much about technical questions and issues, but he knew that the contingency contemplated in the resolutions supported by Mr. Dobbin in the Legislature of North Carolina, was such as would *demand* action from every man at the South who was not prepared to see his section degraded and trampled upon. Much as he loved the Union and desired the peace and harmony of the country, still he felt that there were contingencies, the occurrence of which would impose upon him paramount duties to his State, which should he occupy the position of her chief executive officer, he would be prepared promptly to meet and to call upon the State to sustain him.

It was a little strange that it remained for Mr. Gilmer to find the dangerous nature and improper character of the Kansas-Nebraska act after they escaped the attention of the able and acute Badger, who made perhaps the ablest speech of his life in their support.

The Governor showed from the treasury report that Mr. Gilmer had made only a slight mistake of something about fourteen millions in the public expenditures. He alluded to the charge against President Pierce of having appointed a Catholic to high office. Why, Gen. Jackson did the same, and the country has no purer man than Chief Justice Taney, appointed by Jackson, first, to a seat in his Cabinet, and afterwards to the Supreme Court Bench. North Carolina treasures the name and fame of her Gaston; why then this attempt at religious proscription now?

The Governor said that he had been some eighteen months in his present position. During that time he had endeavored to discharge the duties of the office, at least to the best of his ability. He should feel honored by a renewal of the confidence so liberally bestowed upon him, and he confessed, that he should be mortified by a withdrawal of that confidence, as his conscience acquitted him of having willingly done any thing to forfeit it.

After Gov. Bragg had concluded, there was some cross-firing during the twenty minutes apiece devoted to rejoinders. Mr. Gilmer got out the elephant story. The course of this contest was pretty much like the principal one, all one way.

We have every respect for Mr. Gilmer as a man;—those who know him best, say he is a clever good man in private life, and we believe that yesterday he would have felt much better himself, and his friends would have felt better too, could he have quietly retired very deep into the shades of privacy. His friends were deeply disappointed in his effort. So much puffing had been spent, with the apparent view of demolishing the Governor on paper, that really a good many people honestly waited for him to commence the demolition. But we think they will wait some time. There is such a thing as going after wool and coming home shorn, the meaning of which expression, Mr. Gilmer and his friends *felt* yesterday. Mr. Gilmer evidently felt overmatched, and it appeared to us that he must have been broken down physically. It really appears to us that he did better at Halifax. Perhaps having heard all his anecdotes before, made them not so fresh, but even the anecdotes, elephant story included, seemed to come in badly and fall flat. Some how the speech sounded like a sort of compilation of all kinds of "documents," news paper paragraphs, and rather commonplace stories. General Dockery is certainly a much more effective speaker, and we think his language is fully as correct, which rather surprised us, as Mr. Gilmer has been engaged the best part of a life-time in the successful practice of the law.

We ought here, perhaps, to supply an omission—Mr. Gilmer spoke of the last part of the Democratic platform—that having reference to the foreign policy of the country and also to the Pacific Railroad. The Monroe doctrine is endorsed by the Cincinnati resolutions. This Mr. Gilmer thinks is very dangerous. He appears to think that the resolution approving of a Railroad to the Pacific, pledges the party to spend three hundred millions of dollars on the work, in the event of the party keeping in power. It is not so understand by Democrats.

Gov. Bragg appeared in fine health and spirits. During his visit here he made a very excellent impression. It would be foolishness to say that all who met him will vote for him, but we believe that all were pleased. He spoke yesterday with considerable animation and much force. After Mr. Gilmer's very tame manner it seemed for a minute or so after the Governor got up that he was excited, but that was soon seen to be only the effect of contrast.

The German Volunteers, and Rifle Cadets turned out this morning to escort the Governor of the State, and, in virtue of his office, Commander-in-chief of the military array of North Carolina, to the boat. In a neat speech, of a very few minutes' length, the Governor returned his thanks for a courtesy which he felt was paid to the office, and not to the man—a courtesy which he appreciated the more highly as he was always rejoiced to witness the growth of volunteer companies throughout the State.

The candidates speak to-day at Rowell's, in Brunswick County.

An Amicable Settlement.—Contrary to public expectation, the Atlantic steamer brought no information of the receipt in Europe of official intelligence of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls. The fact of their dismissal was universally known, and commented upon by the press; but the intentions of government in the matter will not be promulgated before the receipt of Mr. Marcy's despatch. We are left to infer the probable policy of the Ministry from the tone of the Press.

The British papers betray no little irritation at the indignity which they conceive to be offered to their country. Still, their tone is far from warlike. The *Times* insists on the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, but will not entertain the idea of a collision between the two countries. The *Post*, Lord Palmerston's especial organ, has moderated its belligerent temper, and is now almost as conciliatory as the Manchester press. In short, it is quite manifest that the British Ministry will not hazaad a rupture with the United States. It is doubtful even if Mr. Dallas will receive his passports. We congratulate the country on this prospect of uninterrupted peace, and the Administration on the success which promises to crown their endeavour to vindicate the national dignity without detriment to the national welfare.

For the Standard.

TO MISS N. T., OF JOHNSTON.

Oh! if thou wilt not give thine heart,
Give back mine own to me;
Or bid thine image thence depart,
And leave me lone, but free.
Yet no! this mournful love of mine,
I would not from me cast!
Let me but dream 't will win me thine,
By its deep truth at last.

Can aught so fond, so faithful, live
Through years without reply?
Oh, if thine heart thou wilt not give,
Give me a thought, a sigh!

June 1 , 1856. E.

Holloway's Ointment.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

Two Portraits of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.—The public man and the private citizen.

In a late number of the Courier and Journal, published at Potsdam, New York, we find the following admirable sketch of Mr. Buchanan's public career:

JAMES BUCHANAN'S PUBLIC CAREER.

He is of Scotch descent, and a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he now resides. From his parents he inherited neither family influence nor wealth, but robust health, a powerful intellect, and unyielding integrity. He was mostly self-educated, and what he learned was thoroughly impressed upon his mind. He acquired knowledge for use, and not for display.

He was early admitted to the bar, and devoted himself to practice with an energy that knew no tire, and a success not surpassed. His industry, prudence and economy enabled him, at an early day, to become the support of his less fortunate relatives, and rendered him independent in his circumstances. The friends and neighbors of his youth and manhood soon required him to represent them in the legislature of his State. This service was rendered with such marked ability, fidelity, and success, that in 1821 his constituents transferred him to the House of Representatives in Congress, where he remained until 1831. The records of the proceedings of that body prove the wisdom of the transfer, and that for all the purposes for which men are elected to that body he had no superior. It was there, in 1828, that he first became acquainted with and learned to appreciate the noble qualities of Silas Wright, whom he esteemed and loved with warmth and sincerity. They afterwards served together like brothers (nine years in the Senate) as co-laborers in defending and maintaining the principles of the Democratic party, and resisting the powerful efforts of their adversaries to overthrow them. Their esteem and confidence were mutual and enduring, because founded upon qualities which command the esteem and admiration of all good men. Mr. Buchanan was deeply affected at the news of the death of his friend, and now cherishes his memory with a sincerity and affection which illustrate the purity and godness of his heart.

The talents and public career of Mr. Buchanan in the House attracted the eagle eye of General Jackson. He had shown those qualities of mind and heart which qualified him for the arduous and responsible duties of minister to Russia.

General Jackson commissioned him in 1831 to represent this country at St. Petersburgh, at a time when talent, knowledge, and prudence were demanded. It can be truly said that Mr. Buchanan largely contributed to that steady friendship and that enduring national regard which Russia has since constantly manifested towards our own government and people. His treaty of December, 1832, with Russia, is a model specimen of diplomatic labor, which still binds the two nations together and protects the interests of each. On his voluntary return to the United States, Pennsylvania selected him to represent her in the Senate of the United States, where he served from 1835 to 1846, when Mr. Polk selected him to fill the State Department. His labors in the Senate were various and important. As a debater, he was always ready, clear and strong. As a logician, he was accurate, plain, and conclusive. Although his debating foemen were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Preston, and Clayton, he was never overthrown or disabled. He triumphed because he possessed the will and ability to present truth in her irresistible character. When he retired from the Senate in 1845, he left behind no superior; and, what speaks volumes in his favor, not an enemy to envy his promotion to the premiership. Not a democrat who served with him in the Senate fails to rejoice in his present nomination; and those who were politically opposed to him frankly admit that he is "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution," and a true representative of democratic principles.

The ability and fidelity he displayed in Mr. Polk's administration proved the wisdom of his selection. Amid the various diplomatic conflicts which he had to encounter he never failed to show his superior capacity in the field of brilliant achievements. The power of his pen was often felt and acknowledged by the ablest diplomats. On the election of Gen. Taylor he retired to his delightful farm at Lancaster, and spent the next four years in its improvement, and in cultivating those friendships which blameless years had brought into existence, and which the simplicity and purity of his life had cemented and strengthened.

Soon after his election, selected Gen. Pierce Mr. Buchanan to represent our government at London. The times were pregnant with great and perilous events. The relations of the two governments were critical and important. Wisdom, firmness, and a full and critical knowledge of public affairs, were demanded by the crisis. To these qualities Mr. Buchanan united gentleness and conciliation. In his intercourse in England he left the impress of his own and the American character. Truth, frankness, fearlessness, boldness, honesty, activity, and firmness were imparted as some of the leading elements which compose both. He was highly esteemed by all classes for his generous and noble qualities; and those who knew him best most regretted his retiring from there. On his arrival in his native land he was enthusiastically received by all classes. He was not cheered alone by politicians. There was a "ground swell from the masses" which if they had desired, politicians could not have resisted. Fortunately for the public welfare, the masses and politicians all appreciate his worth, and unite in recommending him to the favorable consideration of the voters as the worthy representative of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, by both of whom he was esteemed and beloved.

Mr. Buchanan is sixty-four years of age. He is tall, large, and muscular, and enjoys full health, and is apparently as active as a man of forty. His manners are simple and cordial. The poor and lowly feel at home in his presence. He is plain in his dress and appearance, and temperate in all things. In his general views and feelings he is conservative as contradistinguished from dashing and recklessness. In his attachment to his friends he resembles Gen. Jackson. It is not known that he has a personal enemy in the world. He is in all respects an exemplary man. When in Washington, he most generally attends the F-street Presbyterian church—now in charge of Dr. Gurley, formerly of Parishville, in this county, by the members of which he is most highly esteemed. Should he be elected President, you may expect to see an administration devoted to democratic principles, and one wise enough to understand, and firmness sufficient to carry them out in their true spirit, administering justice to all and withholding it from none.

JAMES BUCHANAN AT HOME.

We have been permitted (says the Albany Argus) to take the following extract from a private letter dated at Washington on the 20th of June:

While at Lancaster on professional business, I called at his residence, a mile and a half from the city, to see Mr. Buchanan, with whom I had been somewhat acquainted from his entrance into the United States Senate in 1835. I found him at Wheatland, once a large farm noted for its yield of the cereal which conferred its name, now by subdivisions in passing through several generations, reduced to some thirty acres. He occupies an ancient but spacious brick dwelling, surrounded by a beautiful grove planted by an early owner. The cultivation is limited to a large garden and a few acres of wheat and oats, while a cow is in full possession of the most beautiful hickory grove I ever saw. I found Mr. B. in his library, the largest room in his house, which is well filled with books and very neatly and appropriately fitted up with furniture of Pennsylvania oak. He receives his company with a courtesy and simplicity that make every one feel at his ease, though he never appears undignified. His conversation has a peculiar charm, because he uses, as Mr. Calhoun did, common and plain language to communicate his thoughts. He never confounds you with language, or words you do not understand, nor does he attempt to dazzle by striking expressions or applying pungent epithets. His is the clear, explicit language of every-day life, and which is most befitting all stations.

Everything about him indicated that he loves order and quiet, and that the tendency of his mind is in favor of utility. There is nothing gaudy or frivolous to be found in his house. Its furniture is plain, substantial, and appropriate to its place and uses. His affection for his friends is manifested in all parts of his house. I was much gratified in finding in his library a likeness of the late Vice President King, whom he loved, (and who did not?) He declared that he was the most unselfish man that he ever knew, and that from an intimate acquaintance of thirty years he had never known him to perform a selfish act. Mr. B.'s tastes are of the most simple kind, and he lives, like his neighbors, without attemping foolish ostentation or wearisome display. His uniform frugality has crowned his latter years with a liberal competence, never contaminated by parsimony. Poverty and affliction never solicited of him in vain. He has always been liberal and charitable. He is now about sixty-five years of age, and has never married. His family consists of himself and niece whose education has been mainly under his direction, and who accompained him during his late mission to England, and whose knowledge and sense, derived from books, study, and reflection, peculiarly qualify her to grace and cheer the fireside of the Sage of Wheatland.

Mr. Buchanan is very frank with his friends, and is always ready to avail himself of their suggestions, when appropriate. I was much struck with the attachment of his old neighbors and friends, and, indeed, of Pennsylvanians, to him personally. I saw no man in Lancaster who was not his devoted friend. You would be surprised to learn the large number who voluntarily tell you of his numerous acts of kindness to them, or their parents, relatives or neighbors. His old clients are universally attached to him, and many speak of his gratuitous professional service in fighting the battles of the poor. A stranger would suppose that the entire population were his friends. During a stay of two days at his house I found him thronged with company, from early morning till a late hour in the evening, who came to congratulate him upon his safe return from Europe and triumphant nomination. The numerous calls from the Pennsylvania farmers seemed to afford him great pleasure. There was an earnest sincerity manifested by them that touched the heart. This deep feeling of attachment was strikingly illustrated when I was present. A Kentucky drover had been to Philadelphia, and sold his cattle to a city dealer. When the business was closed, the latter came with the former to Lancaster, a distance of seventy miles, apparently for the sole purpose of congratulating Mr. Buchanan, and introducing his western friend. I was told of other as striking instances of attachment.

I saw many prominent whigs at his house, and others on the way, who openly avowed their intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan. The reasons for so doing were either personal attachment, or an avowed, strong desire to repress all agitation and action tending to disunion, and a wish to restore national harmony and quiet. They seemed to be confident that his election would produce this desirable result.—Some referred to our foreign affairs, and expressed the opinion that his experience, wisdom, and prudence would keep them from falling into confusion, or resulting in contention or stain upon national honor.

Mr. Buchanan is a large, muscular man, who enjoys the most perfect health, and is capable of enduring as much labor as a young man. During the time I was with him I heard of no subject of conversation with which he was not familiar. He was early distinguished as a sound lawyer. Ten years' service in the House and ten in the Senate made him familiar with the legislation and policy of the country. Three years' service in Russia and three in England as minister, and four in the State Department as Secretary made him more faimliar with our foreign relations that any other living man. From this you will readily believe that it is a treat to converse with him on diplomatic as well as other subjects, and that those who spend much time with him depart greatly wiser than they came. He instructs without making one feel that he does so, and you regret that when he is called off from the subject in hand. Had the state of my own business permitted, I should have been but too happy to have enjoyed his hospitality and society for a much longer period, and to have profited by conversation with one so well qualified to impart wisdom and knowledge.

Like General Jackson, he seems to have nothing to conceal. He remarked that the time was when he was anxious to be elected President, but years and the loss of those who had served long with him in public life, and who would have rendered him the needed support, had changed his feelings upon the subject. He had now been made a candidate without an effort of his own, and he felt bound to submit to the wishes of his friends, and therefore consented to become the representative of their principles and wishes. When referring to the fact that all who entered public life with him had left the stage, and he was left alone, he seemed deeply affected. A new generation had sprung up around him, to many of whom he was much attached, but they had not been his companions-in-arms in the political conflicts of his early life. But the sons of his early friends had demanded his services, and he had no right to refuse. He inquired, with emphasis, why should I, after forty years spent in the turmoil and excitement of public life, wish to leave my quiet home and assume the responsibilities and cares incident to the presidency? A sense of duty alone has induced me to accept the nomination. They tell me that the use of my name will still the agitated waters, restore public harmony, by banishing sectionalism, and remove all apprehension of disunion. For these objects I would not only surrender my own ease and comfort, but cheerfully lay down my life. Considerations like these have imposed upon me the duty of yielding to the wishes of those who must know what the public good requires. I could not doubt he spoke what he strongly felt. It made a deep impression upon my mind. I shall long remember this visit, and whatever may be the future course of his political fortunes, I shall never cease to admire and venerate the Union-loving Sage of Wheatland."

Anecdote of Jackson.—The Western Christian Advocate records the following interesting anecdote of Jackson. The scene of it was in the Tennessee Annual Conference held at Nashville, and to which he had been invited by a vote of the brethern, that they might have the pleasure of an introduction to him.

"The committee was appointed, and the General fixed the time for 9 o'clock on Monday morning.—The Conference rooms being too small to accommodate the hundreds who wished to witness the introduction, one of the churches was substituted, and an hour before the time, was filled to overflowing.—Front seats were reserved for the members of the Conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair by the altar, just before the pulpit. After prayers the committee retired, and a minute afterward entered, conducting the General. They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him; the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar.

The secretary was directed to call the names of the members of the conference, which he did in alphabetical order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the ex-President, and immediately retiring to give place to next. The ceremony had nearly been completed, when the secretary read the name of Rev. James T——, an elderly gentleman, with a weather-beaten face, and in a suit of jeans, arose and came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on circuit on the frontier; and though always at conference, he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat, and said but little—that little, however, was to the purpose. Mr. T. came forward and was introduced to General Jackson. He turned his face towards the General, who said:

'It seems to me we have met before.'

The preacher, apparently much embarassed, said: 'I was with you through the Creek campaign—one of your body guard at the battle of the Horse Shoe—and fought under your command at New Orleans.'

The General arose slowly from his seat, and throwing his long, withered, bony arms around the preacher's neck, exclaimed: 'We'll soon meet where there's no war—where the smoke of battle never rolls up in sulphurous incense!'

Never before or since have I seen so many tears shed as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast assembly. Every eye was moist with weeping.

Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than ten in his silent and narrow home. The voice that cheered the dropping fight and thundered in the ear of routed armies, is silent forever. The old preacher, too, has fought his last battle, laid his armor by, and gone home to his eternal rest."

The First.—Mr. Buchanan is by trade a Printer, the first one of the craft who has been nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people, although many of them have become famous in other ways.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter.

Mr. Buchanan's "Democratic Blood."

We observe by the report of the Congressional proceedings, in the National Intelligencer of March 30, that on the previous Friday evening our Senator Buchanan was assailed by Mr. Morgan of New York and Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, with the charge of once having said, in a Fourth of July Oration, that "if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." This charge was promptly contradicted by Mr. Ramsey and Gen. Keim of the Pennsylvania delegation.

It is not our intention at present to make any comments upon this ridiculous story, which first originated in 1828, immediately preceding Mr. Buchanan's fifth election to Congress, but merely to re-publish the letter of that gentleman to the editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier, dated Feb. 27, 1838, contradicting the charge so explicitly and unequivocally as to silence the slander, it was supposed forever. This letter was elicited by a similar charge, made in debate by Mr. Cox, a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in May 1837. It was then promptly repelled before the Convention by the present Judge Porter and Emanuel C. Reigart, both members of that body—the first a prominent Democrat, and the latter one of the Anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania. Had this sentiment, or anything like it ever been uttered by Mr. Buchanan at a "political meeting at the court house in Lancaster," these two gentlemen, from their position and character, must either have heard it themselves, or immediately heard it from others, both of them being residents of that city when it was alleged to have been uttered, and Mr. Reigart having resided there ever since. The charge would have specially attracted public attention at that time, as Mr. Buchanan was a successful candidate for the State Legislature both in October, 1814, and October, 1815

Mr. Cox, not satisfied with the contradiction of Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, endeavored to obtain proof of the charge, and renewed, in a letter to the editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier, dated Feb. 24, and published in that paper of Feb. 29, 1838, the testimony which he then adduced in support of it, and all which could be collected after a laborious search, consists of the certificate of a certain Anthony McGlinn, and an extract of a letter from George Ford, Sr., both of which it will be perceived are referred to in the following letter of Mr. Buchanan:

Washington City, Feb. 27, 1838.

To the Editor of the Penn. Inquirer and Courier:

Sir: I have this moment perused the letter of J. F. Cox, published in yesterday's Inquirer. His late official station, as a member of the Convention, induces me to notice the stale slander, which he again repeats, and which *I now pronounce to be utterly and absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded or shall proceed.* I never did, upon any occasion, public or private, whether at the Court House in Lancaster, or elsewhere, declare that "if I knew I had a drop of Democratic blood in my veins I would let it out," or any words to that effect. *This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation.*

The first version of the story was, that I had used the expression in an oration which I had delivered at the Court House in Lancaster, on the Fourth of July, 1815. The oration itself disproved this assertion, and then, after Mr. Cox had made it a subject of debate before the Reform Convention, in May last, one of the papers at Harrisburg solemnly announced that the expression had been used by me on the floor of the House of Representatives, in this city, in reply to Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and that it could be proved by a gentleman who had formerly been a Democratic representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. The scene is now again shifted to the Court House in Lancaster, and a certain Anthony McGlinn is the witness. He states that "a number of years ago," while I was addressing a political meeting there assembled, he had heard me use the expression already stated, "in an emphatic manner, with my right hand elevated above my head." He does not state the year when this expression was used, nor the name of any other person who was present at this public meeting.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Cox that if I had uttered such a sentiment as that attributed to me, in the Court House at Lancaster, it would have been heard by hundreds of people; that it would immediately have become the subject of universal remark and universal condemnation; and that it would have been severely and justly commented upon in the newspapers of the day. Had it been true there would have been no occasion for him to resort to Anthony McGlinn to prove the charge, nor to a conversation alleged to have been held with Mr. Peter Shindel, who, although a respectable, is an aged man; and from a defect of memory, incident to that period of life, must have confounded what may have been stated to him by others with what he had heard himself. But, I again repeat, no matter what has been or shall be the witness, the tale is utterly and absolutely false.

Shortly after the slander was made a subject of debate by Mr. Cox in the reform convention, a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, signed a certificate disproving the charge, so far as it was possible for a negative to be proved, which was placed and still remains in the hands of one of my friends. After what had been said in the reply to Mr. Cox by Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, who must either have heard the expression had it been used, or heard of it immediately after, I deemed it wholly unnecessary then to publish this certificate.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

We have said, in the commencement of this article, that we would at this time publish nothing but Mr. Buchanan's own letter. We have, however, procured a copy of the certificate to which Mr. B. refers, and give it publicity below for the first time.—In doing so, we will boldly assert that the thirty subscribers to it are gentlemen of as much moral worth and respectability as can be found among the same number of individuals in any other community in the Union; and we venture to say that no respectable man in Pennsylvania, of any political party, after reading Mr. B's contradiction, endorsed by the cool and deliberate declaration of these gentlemen, will reiterate the charge, believing himself in its truth.

CERTIFICATE.

Several of the undersigned have known Mr. Buchanan ever since he first came to Lancaster to study law with the late James Hopkins, and the others for many years past. We are all convinced that if, at a public meeting at the Court House or any where else in this city, he had ever used such expression or anything like it, as which has been attributed to him by Mr. Cox, in the convention, to wit: "That he had thanked his God he had not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, and if he had he would let it out," some of us would have heard it, and all of us would have heard of it, and it must have become a subject of general conversation throughout Lancaster. To the best of our knowledge it was never mentioned by any person until the year 1828, immediately before Mr. Buchanan's last election to Congress on the Democratic Jackson ticket. As this election immediately preceded Gen. Jackson's first election to the Presidency, (in November, 1828,) and as Mr. Buchanan had been for several years previously his ardent and active supporter, he was then opposed with much zeal and bitterness.

Ever since we first heard this story, referring back, as it did, to 1815, we have always believed, and still believe, that it was got up without any foundation in fact, for the purpose of operating against Mr. Buchanan's election to Congress in 1828. Indeed we had never supposed that any person acquainted with his character could believe that at any period of his life he would have made such a declaration as now seems to be seriously imputed to him.

WILLIAM JENKINS,	JAMES HUMES,
WILLIAM B. FORNEY,	GEORGE B. KRUG,
REAH FRAZIER,	WILLIAM COOPER,
F. A. MUHLENBERG,	JOHN N. LANE,
JOHN MATHIOT,	JOHN REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM NORRIS,	J. R. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN CHIRST,	HENRY ROGERS,
GEORGE MUSSER,	JACOB DEMUTH,
WILLIAM FRICK,	C. BACHMAN,
SAMUEL DALE,	JOHN BOMBERGER,
JOSEPH OGLEBY,	JOHN ROSS,
JOHN F. STEINMAN,	JAMES EVANS,
EM. REIGART,	JOHN MILLER,
EDAM REIGART,	HENRY KEFFER,
BENJ. CHAMPNEYS,	GEO. MESSENKOP.

SOUTH LOWELL
Male Academy and Medical School.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals.

Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be *thorough* than *extensive*. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

Terms.—Tuition in English Department, $12:50, and in the Classical, $15:00 per session. A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained convenient to the Academy, for $7:50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical Conversations. Each Student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical School.

Terms.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Letures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.
June 15, 1856. 1129—w2m.

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Orange, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 11th day of August next, that valuable Property in the town of Hillsborough known as the residence of the late Mrs. Anna Cameron, and now belonging to Mrs. Anna Kirkland.

The Lot is pleasantly situated, and the House large and commodious, and well suited for a private residence. Families in the Eastern part of the State, desirous of securing a summer residence in a healthy country, are invited to examine the property. The property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser required to give bond and approved security. Possession given on the day of sale.

Also, on the same day, I will sell an old Negro Man, Jerry, the property of Mrs. Kirkland, and some articles of Household Furniture. O. F. LONG, Guardian.
June 16, 1856. 61—w6w.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—THE SUBSCRIBER has determined to open a school in the village of Williamsborough for the purpose of *Christian Education*. The first session will begin (D. V.) on Tuesday, the fifteenth of July. The situation is proverbially healthy and the community moral and intelligent. All students will be under the supervision of the Rector of the Parish, both in and out of the school room. The subscriber will endeavor to perform faithfully the duties he has assumed. Board can be obtained in the village for $10 per month, including lights, fuel, washing, &c. Tuition from $10 to $20, according to the studies pursued. All that are unable to pay will be taken gratis. Any inquiries addressed to the Rev. Richard Hines, Williamsboro', will be speedily answered.

RICHARD HINES.
Reference, Rt. Rev. The Bishop of the Diocese.
June 20, 1856. 62—w&sw1m.

KING'S MOUNTAIN
PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL,
Yorkville, S. C.

FACULTY:
PRINCIPALS. M. JENKINS, (Senior in Organization, Regulation and Discipline.) *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.* A. COWARD, (Senior in Business matters.) *Professor of Belles Lettres and French.*
C. A. SEABROOK, *Professor of Ancient Languages and Assistant in English Branches.*
D. H. THOMASSON, M. D., *Surgeon.*
B. P. POYD, *Bursar.*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will be opened in the new Garrison Buildings on the 1st of September.

Terms of Second Session.—For School Expenses, i. e., Tuition, Books, &c., Board, Lights, Fuel and Washing, $80*—payable $40 on entrance, and $40 on 1st November.

No one under 12 or over 18 years of age will be received.

The services of a Physician having been engaged, there will be no extra charge for medical attendance.

Until the 15th of August letters will be directed to Charleston, S. C.

*At the rate of $200 per annum.
July 15, 1856. 1133—w3w.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.

PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLADED Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.

For license to sell, with further information, address
W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.
June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Caswell Lea, Henry B. Davis, James Sloan, Mark J. Parrott, and Mary Pickens against Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Rob't S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillespie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, John Eldridge, and Matthew Buckhanan.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Robert S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillaspie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, and John Eldridge are non-residents of this State, but reside in the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill in Equity, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the same set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 27th June, 1856.
GEORGE BOWER, C. M. C.
July 4, 1856. 1132—w6w.

WEST HARRIS, D. D. S.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.,
Office on Rockbridge street, next door to John H. Haughton's Law Office.

Dr. Harris having graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery at its session of 1855, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

He announces to the citizens of Randolph, Moore and Harnett Counties, that he will visit their county seats, during the several terms of their respective Courts.
March 5, 1856. 1115—wtf.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE,
WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS,

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNER of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, N. C. All orders addressed to me at Hillsborough will be promptly attended to. ALEX'R DICKSON.

Also, for sale by James M. Towles, Raleigh, N. C.
July 5, 1856. 1132—wtf.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.

The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.

Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Fee Bills of Clerks and Sheriffs.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

Mr. Rayner's Letter.

We asserted in our last, after a careful reading of Mr. Rayner's letter, that no man could endorse it and at the same time be true to North-Carolina.—The more we think of it the more we are confirmed in this opinion of it. It is a bold, unblushing proposition to the abolitionists to make common cause against the South. It invites "anti-slavery" men to combine with Southern men against the Democracy, the only national party in the country. It is a response to Ford, and Spooner, and Seward, and Hale, and Gardner; and they are, in substance, told that the South asks from them and their associates no pledge that they will respect her rights. It is *not* loyal in its tone towards Mr. Fillmore; but the secret hope of the writer is betrayed, that the elements of opposition to the Democracy may take new forms and result in new nominations. It proposes to "ignore"—to set aside—to refuse to consider, a question involving fifteen hundred millions worth of property, the equality of the States, and the peace, the safety, and the lives of the Southern people! It is an unworthy, a disgraceful letter. Its author will at once fall irretrievably in public estimation wherever it is read in the South; and he will make nothing by it in the North, for even the free-soilers there entertain more respect for the Southern politician who stands up for his rights, than they do for one who truckles and yields to their demands. They look upon such a politician pretty much as the Whig Know Nothings regard a Democrat who takes their oaths and remains with them,—they are gratified at the treason, because it may advance their selfish views, but they despise the traitor.

This letter, be it remembered, is from the pen of the *founder and leader of the Know Nothings of North Carolina.* The newspapers of that faction do not dare approve it. They publish it, and, as the Register observes, they speak of it as a "vindication of what *he* [Mr. Rayner,] deems the true principles of Americanism." Mr. Gilmer shrinks from it—endeavors to avoid any expression of opinion about it; and, when pressed on the subject, is silent. Mr. Rogers, of this County, says *he has never read it*, and has, therefore, no opinion about it! We learn that the Democratic candidates in this County are commenting upon this letter with great force and effect; and that, for example, on Wednesday last at Witherspoon's, when Mr. Lewis read extracts from it and characterized it, as he did in severe terms, the indignation of the people of all parties was marked and most apparent. We again call upon our friends in all the Counties to hold this letter up in its true character before the people, with the Stockton and Rayner platform, which it endorses. Compel the K. N. candidates to approve the letter either in so many words, or by silence, or to denounce and repudiate its author. Leave them no room for escape. Bring it home to them and to the people; and let it be known from every stump, what are the position and views of the Know Nothings of the State on the slavery question, as spoken for and represented by their founder and leader, Kenneth Rayner.

Mr. Gilmer's Appointments.

Carthage, Moore	county,	July 21st
Troy, Montgomery	"	" 22d
Albemarle, Stanly	"	" 23d
Wadesborough, Anson	"	" 24th
Monroe, Union	"	" 25th
Charlotte, Mecklenburg	"	" 26th

Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Gilmer, in violation of his promise made to Gov. Bragg, continues to make the appointments.—We learn that the Governor will be with him, and will address the people as above.

The Brooks and Sumner Case in the House—Brooks resigns his Seat.

On Monday last, the 14th, the House of Representatives came to a vote on the black Republican resolution to expel Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, for his assault on Mr. Sumner. We give below the vote, the proceedings of the House, and the remarks of Mr. Brooks on the occasion.

With the exception of some twelve or fourteen Democrats from the free States, and Mr. Harrison, K. N. of Ohio, the vote was strictly a sectional one. All the Southern members who were present, together with the Northern Democrats referred to, and Mr. Harrison, voted against expelling; and every Know Nothing and black Republican from the free States, who was present, voted to expel. Mr. Haven, it will be seen, of New York, Mr. Fillmore's particular personal and political friend, voted to expel. Mr. Fuller, it appears, dodged.

Thus has a merely personal matter been magnified by the abolition Know Nothings and black Republicans into a great struggle between the North and the South, in the hope of keeping up the agitation, regardless of consequences. But we rely upon the sound common sense and the devotion to justice and right of the great body of the Northern people. If we believed that the majority of the present House of Representatives truly reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, we should at once despair of the Union.

We give the proceedings as follows:

"Mr. Clingman asked that the resolution of the Senate fixing a date for the adjournment of Congress be considered.

Mr. Dunn said he objected till the Kansas question was settled.

Mr. Houston—Fix your own day.

Mr. Letcher preferred that the House should go on with the trial of one of its members.

Mr. Clingman made an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules. Yeas 110, nays 91—not two-thirds.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked for the further postponement of the consideration of the report on the Sumner assault till Wednesday, for the reason that the majority had developed to them some facts affecting one of the parties implicated, and they wanted to consider the propriety of offering an amendment to the pending resolutions. To this objection was made.

Mr. Meacham moved the previous question, which was agreed to.

Mr. Edmundson, by general consent, made a statement affecting himself. He caused to be read his testimony before the select committee; and then said he did not complain of the conclusions of the committee as to the effect of the testimony which he had given, but objected on the ground on which they sought to censure him, without even giving him notice that they purposed introducing a resolution of censure against him. He admitted that he did know of Mr. Brook's intention to attack Mr. Sumner, but he should have degraded himself had he revealed the private counsel of his friend. The threatened condemnation of the House for not betraying confidence would not for a moment change his mind. He was present on that occasion to see fair play, nothing more, on both sides.

The committee, he said, had characterized his conduct as "reprehensible," because he (and Mr. Keitt) did not take steps to prevent the assault, and inform Mr. Sumner of his danger. But he thought if there was any danger, it was to Mr. Brooks, who had nothing but his cane, while the report had gone out that Mr. Sumner was armed. In answer to a question from Mr. Dunn, he said if he had had an opportunity of appearing before the committee he could have satisfied them that he would not have interfered in the matter, except in the case of foul play.

Mr. Pennington said he had informed Mr. Edmundson that so far as he was informed he (Mr. Edmundson) should have the privilege of appearing before the committee.

Mr. Edmundson replied that after the report was made it was then too late. He thought that justice had been denied him in the first place, and that he would rather appeal to the House.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, defended the report, and said he had not only been willing but anxious that gentlemen implicated should furnish such facts as they wished in their vindication. He then proceeded to show that the question at issue involves the very existence of this government.—Whether the people of this land shall have power to govern; whether the constitution and laws, on one hand, shall prevail, or, on the other, whether the freedom of the cudgel.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. English, "that the House declare its disapprobation of Mr. Brooks' assault on Mr. Sumner, and deems this a fit occasion to declare its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members of Congress or States of the Union."

It was disagreed to—yeas 35, nays 174.

[Mr. Harris and Mr. Hoffman were momentarily absent when their names were called, but stated that had they been present they would have voted in the affirmative."]

The question was then taken on the resolution of the minority of the committee, as a substitute for those of the majority's, namely, "That this House has no jurisdiction over the assault committed by P. S. Brooks on Charles Sumner, and therefore deems it improper to express any opinion on the subject."

This was disagreed to—yeas 66, nays 145.

The question was then taken on the resolution of the committee, "That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from the House as a representative from South Carolina."

The question was then decided in the negative—yeas 121 nays 95—two-thirds not being obtained. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of New York, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, of Massachusetts, Harlan, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Packer, Parker. Pearce, Peck, Pelton, Pennington. Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—121.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georiga, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Goode, Greenwood. Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris, of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Houston, Jewett, Jones, of Tennessee, Jones, of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Harshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith, of Tennessee, Smith, of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Winslow, Wright, of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—95.

Mr. Caruthers said if he had been present he should have voted against the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, believing that no offence to the House had been committed.

Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privilege, saying that he had felt that the rights of his constituents and the rights of members had been violated by the action of the House.

Mr. Giddings—I wish to know what the question of privilege is?

Mr. Brooks—I will state it.

Mr. Dunn—I ask that, by unanimous consent, the gentleman from South-Carolina be heard.

Mr. Giddings—For one I shall give no such consent. I object to anything out of order from that gentleman.

The Speaker—The gentleman from South-Carolina states that he rises to a privileged question.

Mr. Dunn—I trust the House will entertain a motion for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Nichols—Delicacy may have prevented the gentleman from speaking heretofore. It is proper that he should be heard now. I protest in the name of truth and justice against keeping him silent if he desires to speak.

Mr. Eustis—It would be a gross violation of courtesy and decency to deprive him of the privilege.

Mr. Florence—The gentleman from South-Carolina had risen and was stating his question without objection and it was not in order for Mr. Giddings to object to his proceeding.

The Speaker—It was competent for the gentleman from Ohio to raise the question of order.

Mr. Giddings—We have voted and did our duty, and ought not to listen to a speech out of order.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, earnestly appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection; Mr. Brooks ought to be heard as he was vitally interested.

Mr. Comins likewise appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection, and Mr. G. yielded only to satify his friends.

The members now crowded to the neighborhood of Mr. Brooks, and the spectators in the galleries manifested much interest to hear him.

Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Sumner uttered a slander on his State and on a venerable relative, who at the time was absent. Not content with this he published a libel on his State and blood. Whoever insulted South-Carolina insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly, as a son, to perform his duty. He should have forfeited his self-respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offence to pass unpunished.

It was a personal affair and in taking redress in his own hands he meant no disrespect to the Senate or House. Nor did he mean any disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of the personal responsibility he incurred and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws which offered the same protection to every citizen, whether a member of Congress or in the private walks of life. Nor did he then believe he would be punished by a court of law and here by a majority of the House at the same time.

If he had committed a breach of privilege he was answerable to the Senate, which body had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others, however, must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends (Edmundson and Keitt) than himself. They are blameless.—Each had proved "a friend, who sticketh closer than a brother." When, he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it. [Applause, seemingly confined to the galleries.] But no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the constitution wounded through me.

He would say to the House that the axe uplifted over him may fall on them. He had only to say that he could not retain his seat consistently with his self-respect and rights under the constitution. During this very session a member from Pennsylvania charged his colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case? By passing over it in silence, the House has declared that bribery is excusable, but a simple assault and battery not. He spoke of Massachusetts as being in rebellion against the laws and constitution of the United States whilst sitting in judgment on him and demanding his expulsion without a hearing. He had never been called to order nor had he offended any officer, yet the vote taken to-day transmitted him to posterity as unworthy of a seat here because of disorderly behavior. In this connection he spoke of Mr. Pennington as "the prosecutor," the "thumb paper," the "Fallstaffian member," for which the Speaker called him to order.

Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington called the assault murderous, and said that with a bludgeon I attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend from Massachusetts has a pretty good sized stick, and I would thank him to raise it and submit it to the inspection of the gentleman from New Jersey. (Mr. De Witt held up his stick for a moment.—Laughter.) Now that stick is double the size of the one used by me.

Mr. Trafton here rose and asked that the disorder in the galleries be quieted and that they be cleared. (Hisses from the galleries.)

The Speaker said if the disturbance was repeated be would give that order.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—Why, I didn't hear any up there just now.

Mr. Brooks, (looking up)—If I have friends in the galleries I appeal to them to be quiet. If I desired to kill the Senator from Massachusetts, why didn't I do it? You all admit that I had it in my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New Jersey, that expressly to prevent the taking of life I had an ordinary cane presented to me by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate chamber deliberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horse-whip or a cowhide.—Knowing the strength of the Senator to be superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had I might have done what I should have regretted the remainder of my life. [A voice—He would have killed him.] Ten days ago, foreseeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South-Carolina.

Mr. Brooks then replied to several other members who had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins, quoting his remark "that Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy." But he said he would never plead the statute of limitations against the wrath of that State. He quoted from Mr. Woodruff's speech so strongly condemnatory of his conduct, saying he thought a gentleman uttering such sentiments, "a foeman worthy of his steel." He related in the language of his friend Col. Savage how Mr. Woodruff declined meeting Mr. Brooks in a manner recognized by gentlemen. [The narrative occasioned laughter.] He said to Mr. Woodruff—go little wretch—there is room in this world for you and me. In his judgment, the cock that crows and will not fight is despised by hens and pullets.—[Laughter.]

Alluding to the remark of James Watson Webb, which had been quoted: "That the assault deserved death on the spot," he said if those who endorsed that sentiment wished to play a game of chivalry let them, with the whole Republican crew, come and take the life which they say is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state of the case, he was. He returned his thanks to his friends, especially to the good Northern Democrats and gentlemen who had the manhood to stand by him, not forgetting John Scott Harrison of Ohio. Some gentlemen he believed had voted against him contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure; and he spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in villification.

He concluded by saying: Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and the House that I am no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. [Confusion, applause, and hisses, during which Mr. Brooks retired.]

A long time elapsed before order was restored.

More Burglaries!

On Tuesday night last some person or persons entered the dwelling house of Mr. John T. West, near this City, and stole his pocket-book and purse, containing in all $221 35. Mr. West's name is written on both the pocket-book and purse. He offers a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of the money, and fifty dollars for such evidence as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

A few weeks since, we learn, Mr. West's smoke-house was entered, and some $80 worth of bacon, lard, flour, &c., stolen from him.

On Sunday night last some person entered the dwelling-house of W. W. Holden, in this City, and stole a gold watch belonging to William Peace, Esq. The watch was found the next morning in one of the windows of the Standard office,—the rogue no doubt having concluded that if he attempted to dispose of it, he would be detected. The watch was stolen from the mantel-piece in Mr. Peace's room. Nothing else was missed. It was found uninjured and running.

We noticed in our last, the burglary committed in Gov. Manly's dwelling-house a month or so since, and the recovery of his watch, which was stolen at the time.

This disregard of law, lately manifested in this community, calls for the utmost vigilance and the sternest measures on the part of the officers of justice. The free negro population, for the most part idle and vicious, is altogether too numerous. They should be made in every instance to exhibit evidence of good character, or be driven out from the community. Those of them, whether men or women, who are not habitually industrious, are *prima facie* rogues and vagabonds, and should be dealt with accordingly. We are also satisfied that slaves are furnished with liquor by white men, as heretofore, and that unlawful trading with our slaves is still carried on. We are determined to do our duty in these matters, and we call upon the City officers to do theirs. Our paper is open to the public; and we invite all who may know of violations of the law, to make the fact public through our columns, so that the police may be aroused to a just sense of duty, and put upon the track of the criminal or criminals. The first duty of all governments is to protect the lives and the property of the people. All they ask is an efficient police and government—moderate taxes, properly and judiciously expended for City purposes; and such a course as will diminish, instead of increasing, the excessive use of ardent spirits.—The people are entitled to this; and if they do not have it, it will be because they prefer isms, and party, and the promotion of a few favorites to their own best interests.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We regret to learn that Lunsford Richardson, Esq., of Johnston County, came to his death on Monday last, by drowning. Mr. Richardson owned a mill on Little River; and being in his mill, and the river rapidly rising, and the mill about to give way, he attempted to save himself by way of the dam, but by some means he fell, and was held fast by a sill until he was drowned. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain. Mr. R. had served the people of Johnston repeatedly in the Legislature, and was a useful, a popular, and worthy citizen.

Person County.—John W. Cunningham, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Person. The candidates in the Commons are Robt. H. Hester, Esq., Democrat, and Jno. K. Bumpass, Esq., K. N. The prospects of the Democrats of Person were never better than at present. They have excellent candidates, and with proper exertions victory is certain. Let them also remember Governor Bragg, and roll up for him one of their very largest majorities.

Hon. Preston S. Brooks.—The election in South Carolina, to fill the vacancy of Congress, caused by the resignation of this gentleman, will, it is said, take place next week. Mr. Brooks, will of course, be returned without serious, if any opposition.

Letter from Gen. Saunders.

Having learned that Gen. R. M. Saunders had been invited by a Committee in Maryland to address a mass meeting to be held by the Democratic party of Frederick, and understanding that he had declined to make a speech, but had responded to the invitation by letter, we applied for a copy of the letter, and have been kindly furnished with it for publication.

Gen. Saunders' only purpose is "to do justice to a faithful public servant, and to vindicate the truth of history." This he has done, calmly, candidly, and in the most conclusive manner. The opinions and statements of such a man, on any subject, would be entitled to respect; but in this instance, his long association with Mr. Buchanan, his knowledge of his public and private character, together with his own experience and advanced age, and his indisposition to engage in political strife, all unite to give to what he says peculiar weight. We invite the attention of the country generally to this letter. In relation to the vital question of slavery, he shows the record of Mr. Buchanan to be without a blemish; and he is equally clear and satisfactory as to the "bargain and corruption" and in regard to Cuba and the much misrepresented Ostend Conference:

Raleigh, July 15, 1856.

Gentlemen: I feel highly flattered by your polite invitation to attend and address "A Mass Meeting," to be held by the Democratic party of Frederick, on the 7th of August. It would afford me pleasure to be present on the occasion, and to comply with your wishes, but that I feel restrained by my position at home from attending any public meeting of a political character. Yet, as the Committee are pleased to say, from my long association and connection with Mr. Buchanan in the public service, my testimony as to his course would be received with interest and gratification, I see no impropriety in my thus responding to your request; and I do so the more cheerfully, as my purpose is to do justice to a faithful public servant and to vindicate the truth of history.

My acquaintance with Mr. Buchanan commenced in December, 1821, when we both, for the first time, entered Congress as members of the House of Representatives. We acted together for six years, when I retired, leaving Mr. Buchanan, an active and efficient business member until 1831, when he was transferred to the Senate. I returned as a member of Gen. Harrison's called Congress in 1841, and continued a member four years. I found Mr. Buchanan still in the Senate; and though acting with such men as Clay and Calhoun, Webster and Silas Wright, fully sustaining his high reputation in debate. On Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, he entered his Cabinet as Secretary of State, and as Minister at the Court of Spain, our intercourse and correspondence continued for the next four years. So that I can say, with propriety, I have either acted with him, or been in a situation to know his opinions and to form a judgment as to his public course, for nearly a quarter of a century; and I can sincerely and truly say, that I know of no public man North of Mason's and Dixon's line, whose record exhibits so just and consistent a course on all questions considered by us of the South as involving our Constitutional rights, as that of James Buchanan's. The Journals of the House and Senate show that he has uniformly acted in opposition to all measures looking to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In February, 1836, being the first session of the 24th Congress, at a period of great excitement, and when both Houses of Congress were greatly harrassed by the introduction of abolition petitions, Mr. Buchanan had the boldness and independence to move "*that the prayer of the petitioners be rejected*," and said on the occasion, "his motion was to reject the prayer of the memorialists, and thus to decide promptly that slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia. He had made the strongest motion he could make consistently with the right of petition, and the respect due to the petitioners. He might have moved a reference of the memorial to a committee; but he was prepared at once, and without any report from a committee, to vote for rejecting the prayer of the petioners." Now, I ask, what Northern man has taken so bold and decided a step, or expressed himself so strongly as did Mr. Buchanan on this occasion? Most certainly, not Mr. Fillmore, who both acted and voted against us on these abolition petitions. On the contrary he was in favor of receiving, referring, and reporting on, and, as I think, is clearly inferable from his course, at that time, of granting the prayer of these petitioners for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Again, as to the annexation of Texas, Mr. Buchanan acted with the like independence. He both voted for and advocated its annexation. He voted for the ratification of Mr. Tyler's Treaty, and, when rejected by a majority of the Senate, at a later period he supported the measure of annexation, and concluded an eloquent and powerful argument in its favor, by declaring he did so cheerfully, gladly, considering it the most glorious act of his life, believing the vote would confer blessings innumerable on his country, now, henceforth, and forever. When it is recollected that the slave property of the South is estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred millions of dollars, no measure has ever been decided by Congress of so great importance to that section of the Union. On this question of annexation, too, Mr. Fillmore, though not then a member of Congress, threw the whole weight of his influence against us.

I propose now to notice very briefly some of the charges and objections to Mr. Buchanan—not such as have been revived and pressed by the partizan newspapers of the day, but such as have been urged by responsible persons, and which they seem to consider of such weight as to deter them from supporting him for the Presidency. I shall pass the old and idle story of "one drop of blood," and that of "ten cents a day to laborers!"—the first, as having been flatly contradicted by Mr. Buchanan and his neighbors, and the latter as not to be found in his speech; but on the contrary, both the measure proposed and the argument intended, and calculated to advance the respectability of the laboring class and the value of their labor. But I will notice a charge recently made, that Mr. Buchanan was to be regarded as the man "who knew the falsity of the bargain and sale calumny, when *he* propagated it." It is certainly a matter of surprise that persons of respectability, whilst complaining of a calumny against the dead, should themselves be guilty of a like offence against the living; and yet, I undertake to convict these persons as having knowingly violated the ninth commandment. I was a member of the eighteenth Congress when the House of Representatives was called upon to make an election of President between Mr. Adams, Jackson and Crawford, they being the three highest voted for by the people and returned to the House. And I claim to be fully informed as to what was done—had the opportunity of hearing what was said, and of witnessing what transpired.

Mr. Clay, in a letter to F. P. Blair, complained that he felt greatly embarrassed by his position, and by being zealously pressed by the friends of each candidate, and assured in the strongest terms that if he would vote for their favorite, he could have whatever office he desired. He did vote for Mr. Adams, and, as was publicly understood, was to be made, as he was afterwards made, his Secretary of State. Hence the charge of bargain and corruption. This charge thus made, first appeared in a letter of George Kremer to his constituents; a copy of which appearing in a morning newspaper at Washington, the matter was brought before the House by Mr. Clay in a demand for a committee of investigation. In the debate which occurred on this motion, Kremer openly avowed himself as the author of the charge, and as I well recollect, used the bold language of the Prophet, "cry aloud, spare not!" The committee was created, examined witnesses, and reported their testimony to the House exonerating Mr. Clay from the charge. Mr. Buchanan neither spoke, appeared as a witness, nor was he at the time in any way connected with the matter. It was afterwards alleged in a publication made by Gen. Jackson, or some friend, I forget which, that Mr. Buchanan was the person who had made the communication to Gen. Jackson, that Mr. Clay would vote for him for President, provided he would make him Secretary of State. This statement Mr. Buchanan promptly denied in a published letter declaring that Gen. Jackson was laboring under some misapprehension, as he (Mr. Buchanan,) had neither made, nor had he been authorized to make any such proposal. The letter of Mr. Buchanan, as I well recollect at the time, was considered as highly honorable to himself, and entirely satisfactory to Mr. Clay and his friends. Mr. Clay, in a letter to his friend Judge Brooks, when referring to this letter of Mr. Buchanan's, says: "I would not desire a stronger statement from Mr. Buchanan!" And his friend, Mr. Letcher, uses language equally explicit. He says of Mr. B's letter, "it is modest and gentlemanly, yet strong and conclusive! I am truly delighted at the manner in which Mr. Buchanan has acquitted himself." Such was the strong and explicit language of Mr. Clay and his friends in 1825; and yet, those who profess to honor his memory in 1856, have revived this long buried story and sought to fix upon Mr. Buchanan the charge of having promulgated, if not originated it—a miserable Know Nothing apology for their vote. "*Magna est veritas et praevalebit!*"

Again, it is objected to the Democratic platform because of its "fillibustering designs against friendly nations," and that Mr. Buchanan is to be regarded as "one of the participators in the Ostend Conference, and as such a dangerous and unsafe man to be entrusted with the Executive power!" I answer, the Democratic platform proper contains no such doctrine, nor are there any just grounds to justify these fears of Mr. Buchanan's pursuing such a line of policy towards foreign nations. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Buchanan says, "our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations and requiring justice from them in return; *and from this principle I shall never depart*"! Thus renewing in substance, if not in words, Gen. Jackson's much admired expression in regard to foreign nations, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong." Fortunately for Mr. Buchanan, his intented policy in regard to any filibustering design against friendly powers, does not rest on any supposed opinion of his of the present day. It will be found clearly expressed in a very lucid and able document, written by Mr. Buchanan while Secretary of State, and which formed the basis of his letter of instructions to myself, whilst Minister at the Court of Madrid, accompanying the commission with which I was honored by President Polk, when authorized to treat with the Spanish Government for the purchase of Cuba, and to offer one hundred millions of dollars. I am excused in thus referring to this document as it has already been made public, and I only refer to it as an act of justice to Mr. Buchanan. He places his argument for the acquisition of Cuba on high national grounds, as alike important to the commerce of the North as well as that of the South. That whilst our government was content that Cuba should remain in the possession of Spain, so long as she might desire to hold it, and only to purchase when she might be willing to sell; yet under no circumstances would the United States government suffer it to pass into the hands of any other power; as its possession, by a naval power, would command not only the Gulf stream, but ultimately the mouth of the Mississippi. Lord George Bentick, a leading member of the British Parliament, about this time talked of seizing upon Havana, placing its revenues in sequestration in order to satisfy British creditors, thus alarming our Government and inducing them to make this offer to purchase. And I was further instructed, in the event of her refusal to sell, and of such an attempt being made by the English government, to tender to Spain for its defence the naval and military power of the United States. This, as I believe, would still be Mr. Buchanan's policy in regard to Cuba—to purchase if practicable at any price, but under no circumstances to suffer it to pass under the control of a naval power. Such, as I conceive, was the result of the much talked of, and much misunderstood Ostend Conference! The island of Cuba was to be required by the United States by fair purchase and only seized by force as a measure of last necessity. To such a policy there could be no well founded objection by any true American.

In conclusion allow me to say, with Mr. Buchanan as President—and I feel quite certain he will be—the fugitive-slave law will *not* be repealed—the Missouri restriction will *not* be restored—the Kansas difficulty *will be* settled, and new States admitted into the Union, with or without slavery according to the will of its people—the transfer of slaves from one State to another by their lawful owners will not be prohibited, nor will slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia. Have we not, then, the right to expect and to call upon the freemen of Maryland to unite with the two Carolinas in bringing about so desirable an event by the election of a man from whom the country has everything to expect and nothing to fear? To support the opposing ticket of Mr. Fillmore could lead to no successful result, as there can be no reasonable calculation of his ticket being able to do more than to divide the vote of national and conservative men, and thus devolve the election upon the House of Representatives, and thereby endanger the peace of the country by the possible success of the candidate, whose supporters, with feelings of deep hostility to the slaveholding States, stand pledged to a course that would result in a dissolution of the Union. To support such a candidate in preference to the Democratic nominee, James Buchanan, would be moral treason against the country, as his friends and supporters stand pledged to maintain its peace and honor, and are resolved at all hazards to defend and preserve the Constitution and Union of the States.

Yours with great esteem and respect,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

To Messrs. Bradley T. Johnson, Ed. Shriver, Wm. P. Moulsby, E. Louis Lowe, J. M. Kunkle, *Committee.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 15.

In the Senate a house bill was passed, appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a road in Minnesota and Nebraska; also a bill amending an act establishing the Naval Board.

The House passed a resolution censuring the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of S. C., for his participation in the Brooks and Sumner affair; and rejected a resolution censuring the Hon. Henry A. Edmundson, of Va.

Mr. Keitt gave notice that he should ask permission to speak on the subject to-morrow.

Washington, July 16.

The Senate passed a bill for the final adjudication of the Swamp land titles in Louisiana.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., made a speech in favor of the two million fortification bill.

In the House, Mr. Keitt defended South-Carolina from charges made by Sumner, Burlingame and others, and vindicated her historical fame. In regard to the assault on Sumner, he said he knew it would be made unless Sumner apologized, but was ignorant of the time and place. At the conclusion of his remarks, he resigned his seat as a member of the present Congress, stating that his resignation had been before sent to the Governor of South-Carolina. The Illinois election case next came up. No election.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, considered the list of appointments to supply the places of those relieved from command by the action of the Naval Board. After a warm debate, Pendergrast and Nicholson were confirmed as Captains.

This is considered as indicative that the whole list will be confirmed, notwithstanding the passage of a bill by that body providing for the restoration of only such old officers as may pass examination before the new Board.

Dayton's Letter of Acceptance.

Washington, July 15th.—The Hon. Wm. Dayton's letter of acceptance has been published. He says he deprecates all sectional issues, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent extension of slavery, has forced these issues upon us; and that section of the country presenting these issues must be responsible for the result. He fully endorses the black Republican platform.

The Herbert Jury Discharged.

Washington, July 15.—The jury in the case of P. T. Herbert, charged with the shooting of Keating, came into Court this morning, and stated it was impossible to agree upon a verdict. The Court ordered their discharge. They stood 7 for acquittal, and 5 for conviction of manslaughter.

Pittsburgh, July 16.—At a Fremont and Johnson ratification meeting held last night in Alleghany City, Gov. Johnson said, if he could by any means surrender the trust reposed in him by the American party, he would willingly do so.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Lunsford Richardson, of Johnston County, was accidentally drowned in Little River, on Monday 14th inst., under circumstances peculiarly painful and heart-rending.

Mr. R's death, so sudden and unexpected, has cast a deep gloom over the entire neighborhood, and brought grief and sadness to many a friendly heart. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, a useful citizen, and a generous and noble hearted man. His polite and affable manners, his mild and obliging disposition, his whole-souled liberality, and his frank and generous nature had won for him an unbounded popularity, and his death will cause universal and heartfelt sorrow.

May his grief-stricken family find consolation in this afflicting dispensation; and may He, "who doeth all things well," comfort them in their sad bereavement, and give them fortitude to withstand the heart-piercing stroke, and to sustain their irreparable loss. W.

DIED,

Suddenly, at his residence in Wake county, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Mr. John Scott, Sr., in the 91st year of his age. In all the relations of life he was social and friendly, and died as he had lived—without an enemy.

BEHOLD!—THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING TO remove to "Beaufort," at the close of the year, offers for sale the place, whereon he resides, admitted by all to be among the most delightful residences of the up country,—in the midst of a most delightful neighborhood, contiguous to good Schools, and unsurpassed for health; situated on the road leading from Halifax and Tarboro' to Raleigh, and Louisburg, and about two miles east of the latter.

The improvements are mostly new and comfortable; the dwelling consists of eight rooms, with fire places; the out buildings consist of all that are useful and convenient, and are well built; the water is abundant and unsurpassed. The plantation embraces about 770 acres of land, which, taken as a whole, I defy to be beaten, either for the culture of Corn, Cotton, Tobacco or Wheat. It is an eligible stand for a physician and merchant. To any person of the lower country, desirous of removing to the up country, such an opportunity is seldom afforded.

To all interested I respectfully invite inspection.
JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.
Elon, Franklin Co., July 14, 1856. 1134—w3m.

P. S. It would be very agreeable to sell with the plantation my supply of Furniture, (beds excepted,) embracing a variety, and varying in quality from the best to common; also plantation utensils, stock of horses cattle and hogs, the latter embracing a variety of the choicest breeds.
J. B. O.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Subscriber is desirous to sell all that valuable property in the town of Averasborough, 25 miles above Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, consisting of FIVE LOTS, on which is a good Store, dwelling, Ware House and all necessary buildings for immediate use, with a new Turpentine Distilery now in operation. The late improvement on the Cape Fear, puts the Town of Averasborough in immediate connection with the Towns of Fayetteville and Wilmington by Steam Boats, and the Steamers Jno. H. Haughton and Brothers are now making regular trips to and from the points named. And Averasborough is destined soon to become the principal shipping point for that portion of Wake, Johnston and Harnett which trade to Fayetteville and Wilmington. A bargain will be sold in this Property if application is made soon, to J. & T. Waddill or the subscriber.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville July 10, 1856. 68—tf.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Equity, Spring term, 1856.—Henderson Hocutt vs. Elizabeth Tisdale and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale, two of the defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the said John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale to appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the court to be held for the county of Nash, at the court-house in Nashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, or judgment will be entered up against them *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing.

Witness: B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Nashville, 3d Monday of March, 1856.
B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.
July 18, 1856. 1134—w6w.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Springhope, Nash County, N. C., on the 28th June, 1856, one negro man, named Green. Said negro is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complected, weighs 165 or 70 pounds, is about 30 years old, and has short toes, or stub toes, having been burnt off when little, and a scar on one cheek, probably the left.

I will give the above reward of twenty dollars for his return to me, or his confinement in any jail, so I can get him again. Said negro has a wife at Edward Strickland's, on the South side of Tar river, and is probably lurking in that neighborhood.
SIMON HENDRICK.
July 18, 1856. 1134—w6m.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.
BECKWITH & CLAYTON.
Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

Robbery!
$100 REWARD.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT LAST SOME PERSON OR persons entered my Dwelling House, and stole my Pocket-book and Purse, containing in North-Carolina bills $195, in gold $20, being a double eagle, and a check of B. F. Moore, Esq., endorsed by Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., for $6 35—in all $221 35. My name is written on both the Pocket-book and Purse. I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the money, and Fifty Dollars for such evidence as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.
JOHN T. WEST.
Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swlt.

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE WILL meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Jno. M. Ferell's,	Thursday,	July 17th
Laws',	Friday,	" 18th
Thompson's,	Saturday,	" 19th
Franklin's,	Monday,	" 21st
Upchurch's,	Tuesday,	" 22d
Dupree's,	Wednesday,	" 23d
Barney Jones',	Thursday,	" 24th
Banks',	Friday,	" 25th
Busbee's,	Saturday,	" 26th
Dunnsville,	Monday,	" 28th
Forestville,	Tuesday,	" 29th
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	" 30th
Horton's,	Thursday,	" 31st
Hood's,	Friday,	August 1st
Rosenburg,	Saturday,	" 2d

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.
W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 28, 1856. 64—td.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ¼ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 460 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidly, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ¼ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 100 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.
A. G. JONES.
Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. 65—sw2m.

☞ Attention! Everybody.

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.
BOOKER & COLE.
Raleigh, July 16, 1856. 57—td.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 5 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag't S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	
" five "	$ 3 00
" ten "	13 00
" fifteen "	25 00
	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	
" 5 " "	$1 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	7 50
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.
May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.
May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
April 16, 1856. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

June 5th, 1856. J. J. YARBROUGH. 58—sw6m.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

JOHN CREECH.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.

Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quick sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE 30th session of this institution will commence on the 10th of July, 1856.

For particulars write to me for catalogues.
Raleigh, June 26, 1856. J. M. LOVEJOY. 63—sw3t.
☞ Star and Register copy to the amount of one dollar

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURwell's School will begin on July 16. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw3t.
☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy 3 times.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE ,1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained.
Washington, June 20, 1856. W. H. NEWBY. 62—sw3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and lot, on Newbern street, opposite H. W. Miller's, Esq., occupied by F. W. King, will be sold by the undersigned at a sacrifice. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises, and apply to either of the undersigned for terms, &c.
S. H. ROGERS, Q. BUSBEE, } Attorneys.
Raleigh, June 15, 1856. 60—sw1m.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.
James Campbell, A. B., Principal.

THE EXERCISES WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 14th day of July. Tuition per session of five months, $7,50 to 15. Board $6 per month.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, ALLEN WALLER, | WM. CLEMENT, JAS. C. COZART,
L. P. ALLEN.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River, N. C., June 7, 1856. 1129—w8wpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address
THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.
April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.
Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhoea, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 195 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Milboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs with cases of cure, &c.
S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.
Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.
W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a

Daguerrean Gallery

also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.* Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.

Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.

P. S.—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Warrenton Female College Institute.

THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.
June 16, 1856. GRAVES & WILCOX. 60—6waw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 28, 1856. 54—w&swly.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d inst., Jonas W. Crowel, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He was 19 years of age some time in April last. He is about five feet, six or eight inches high, complexion dark, eyes large and dark, with heavy dark eyebrows, hair dark and inclined to curl. He has a very notable mark on the top of his head resulting from a burn in his infancy, which has since prevented the hair from growing, or leaving the place entirely bald. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy; also, against leting him have anything on the subscriber's account, as he shall positively refuse to pay any debt which said boy may contract.
Nash co., N. C., June 27, 1856. D. G. BARRETT. 35—sw3t.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. H. C. STROUD & CO. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each;* one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to
E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*
June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner or Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts: First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.

To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.

Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.
E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

HILLIARDSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $7 per month. For particulars, address
H. G. WILLIAMS,
Hilliardston, Nash co., N. C.
June 20, 1856. 62—3tpd.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

The Knuckle Washing Machine.

Patented by Christopher Holingsworth, Indiana, May 4th, 1852.

MADE AND SOLD BY
ALEXANDER DICKSON,
Owner of the Patent Right in the counties of Johnston, Wake, Orange, Person and Alamance.

THESE MACHINES SAVE TIME, LABOR, SOAP and clothes, as the dirt is taken out without rubbing. They will save more in one year in an ordinary sized family than their cost. There is no work which females are called upon to perform that is so laborious and unhealthy as washing. A great many Machines have been invented for the purpose of relieving this labor, but none answered the purpose until the introduction of the KNUCKLE MACHINE, which has given entire satisfaction when fully and fairly tested.

Price of the Machine, delivered to persons in any of the above named counties, ten dollars. All orders addressed to Alexander Dickson, Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

Every Machine warranted, when fully and fairly tried.
May 2, 1856. 1123—wly.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,
WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.
October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 18 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.
D. [illegible] JOHNSON,
M[illegible]ight and Machinist.
April 5, 1856. 1121—wly.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.
April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.* 55—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT. | WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT. } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.
R. A. HAMILTON, President. 38—

EMIL ROSENTHAL,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine assortment of *Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters.*

Coats, from	75 cents up to			$30 00
Pants,	" 75	"	"	10 00
Vests,	" 75	"	"	8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods are *warranted.* All I ask is a call before purchasing. To country merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. New goods received every week.
E. ROSENTHAL.
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St.
Raleigh, March 25, 1856. 1118—w6m.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coaches from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, March 24, 1856 1117—wtf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
SCHLOSS & BROTHER.
June 16, 1856. 59—sw3t.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.
THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTMENTS are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the Institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. P. P. WILLIAMS & CO. 27—6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President. 23—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Important to Farmers.

70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.

This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.
JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.
Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.
June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Robeson jail, on the 3d June, 1856, a negro man, says his name is York, and belongs to Mott Alston, of Georgetown, (or near that place.) Said negro man is about five feet seven inches high; has a long, and from appearances, old sore on his left leg—of a dark complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. The owner will please come forward, prove property, defray expenses, and take the negro away.
Lumberton, June 16, 1856. REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
August 19, 1855. BLAKEMORE & INGRAM. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
August 14, 1855. H. R. NIXON. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** 3 on 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching, Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. THOMAS RUFFIN. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
January 9, 1855. L. & W. B. WHITFIELD. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.
March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
March 13, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. EDW'D C. FISHER. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.
JOSEPH J. YOUNG, F. J. HUTCHINS, W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.
May 23, 1856. 51—swtAl.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraiture of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly sprited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public, while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will induce him to chronicle other incidents, connected with the history of our city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart and recognize him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1,
For sale by
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. H. D. TURNER.